

THE SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

Candidates are Stumping the State for Earle's Place.

A SUMMARY OF THE SPEECHES.

Irby Says He Made Evans Governor—McLaurin Not Present on Account of Illness—Evans on McLaurin.

The following is a brief summary of the Senatorial campaign speeches from day to day.

The Horry Meeting.
About 400 of the independent voters of Horry filled the courthouse to hear the Senatorial candidates. Col. Irby, the first speaker, said it had been a lifelong desire of his to visit the "Independent Republic" of Horry, and he had often wondered why that county should be called the "Independent Republic," but since driving from Marion through the country he knew why it is thus called. In front of every house he saw hogs, cows and more goats than he had ever seen in his life. People who raised their own supplies, as these did, could well be called independent. After telling his hearers all about why they were independent he told them that he wanted their votes, and all about his past political record. He also said he would not attack McLaurin's record while he was absent.

Col. Irby, in speaking of the suffrage clause, declared it was a disgrace to the people of South Carolina. He spoke with his usual vigor against the suffrage clause and was applauded when he concluded.

Mr. John Gary Evans took issue with Col. Irby on his suffrage talk, and declared that not a single white man would be disfranchised.

Getting to his tariff speech, Mr. Evans said Mr. McLaurin was a protectionist and had voted for protection with the Republicans. He had charged McLaurin with this and he didn't deny it.

A voice: "Didn't McLaurin and Tillman vote together on the Dingley bill?"

Evans: "I'll explain that later, but don't you people try to tie McLaurin to Tillman's coat-tail."

Same voice: "We're not. We tie Tillman to McLaurin's coat-tail up here."

Mr. Evans then explained that the difference between Tillman and McLaurin was that one voted for protection to make it odious and the other from principle.

Mr. Evans said he was not going to discuss the rice and lumber schedules, because they didn't amount to much, although they were wrong in principle.

He then took up in turn the sugar, leather and woolen schedules. Mr. Evans went into the details of the tariff as has heretofore been published, and was applauded when he concluded.

The Georgetown Meeting.

Over a hundred white men and twice as many negroes heard Senatorial candidates speak today. Mr. Evans was interrupted at one point in his speech by an old fellow, to the amusement of the crowd.

Col. Irby throughout his speech frequently caused laughter, and was applauded.

Mr. John Gary Evans was sorry to see the slim attendance of voters, and attributed it to the fact that the race had narrowed down to one heat. The few here though looked like thoroughbreds and men who believed in fair play. Since McLaurin had been all the months of the opponents had been stepped of criticizing anything except his public records and public speeches, which were public property. But while Mr. McLaurin's opponents were attempting to carry on a high-minded and fair fight against him, his agents in Columbia had opened a McLaurin campaign bureau in Columbia and are sending out all over the State a circular attacking the records of the other candidates in this race. He did not say that that circular is infamous. It is a lie. He hoped that the bureau was being run without the consent or knowledge of Mr. McLaurin, but "I say right here, Mr. McLaurin will be held personally responsible for anything coming from his headquarters unless he repudiates the acts of his agents." Why, yesterday he received a letter from a gentleman in Greenville saying this man Neal had offered him money to distribute this circular. Where did this money come from? He had no money to subsidize newspapers or pay a man to write anonymous circulars. These men even took the speeches of the candidates and placed such constructions on them as they saw fit. It was unfair and dishonorable to start this kind of a fight four days before the campaign closed. It offered them no time to answer the false charges contained in these circulars. But the people have not forgotten the slanderous and unparalleled campaign of last year. Those charges then were never proved, and yet at the very end of this campaign they were revived with evil intent to injure him. He was trying to pitch this fight on a high plane, and his opponents ought to be ashamed to resort to such means. Neal is a paid officer of the State and should attend to his business. If, however, he wants to work for Mr. McLaurin let him come on the stump, and not run a bureau for the distribution of such campaign literature.

Since Mr. McLaurin had left the campaign he had no one to attack on the tariff question. Col. Irby endorsed what he said on the tariff, so he could not pitch into him. It, therefore, only remained to him to show that McLaurin's position was injurious to the interests of South Carolina and would lead to the bankruptcy of the people at large; not of a few, but of the 1,100,000 in this State.

Mr. Evans took up the different schedules of the Dingley bill, and in discussing the duty on sugar said McLaurin was with Havemeyer and the sugar trust. He further tried to show that McLaurin was a Republican. In conclusion he said he could sit silent and let a duty be on rice, but he was opposed to having a duty on the articles the South buys from the North.

In the circular that was being sent out in McLaurin's interest it was said he favored a direct tax on the head. That was a lie. He said he favored a tariff on the

luxuries of the rich, which he thought would produce sufficient revenue to run the government, but in case it did not, he believed a direct tax should be levied on property. A constitutional amendment would be necessary to do this.

Col. Irby's speech was a reply to an editorial in The State of the 23d inst. Col. Irby began: Without meaning to reflect or refer to the able address of Governor Evans; I say during the illness of Mr. McLaurin, my attack on him is stayed. After reading the editorial in question he continued: He first asks me if I have any documentary evidence as to the amount of the loan made me by Senator Murphy; the amount of such loan and the interest on it, and if my vote was not influenced by the loan. In reply to this I will read the following telegram I received from Senator Murphy:

West End, Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 24. Hon. J. L. M. Irby, Georgetown, S. C.: The charges that I loaned you money for the purpose of influencing your vote in senate at my dictation on Wilson bill or any other measure is absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

Edward Murphy. In speaking of the rice industry Col. Irby said that a duty would do the planters no good; that the only thing to give the rice industry would be to give them back the negro. In conclusion he said: "Conservatives and Reformers, be men, be Carolinians. Meet this issue like men. Discard your bickerings and bury the past. Let us lock hands and join hearts and save the Democratic party of the State."

The Williamsburg Meeting.

The meeting today, after that of yesterday, was like a calm after a storm. The two speakers exhausted their supply of invectives at Georgetown, but had on hand a few new ones for today's meeting. They were listened to by about 300 men, who were quite undemonstrative. Both speakers were mildly applauded when they concluded.

Col. J. L. M. Irby began: "This campaign is unparalleled in the history of the State for taking underhanded advantage and for dirty tricks of dirty benchmen. I cannot speak of Mr. McLaurin's record while he is on a bed of sickness, for fear of doing him an injustice, but I can speak of the infamous fight that is being made against me."

Col. Irby here vehemently denied the report that he was running as a "loose horse" to elect Evans.

"They have established a lying bureau over there in Columbia. They are sending circulars all over the State and they are lying about as thick as snowflakes. And to add to the infamy of the act, the circulars are not signed by anyone. They are anonymous, and there is no one whom I can hold responsible. In addition to being lies, the circulars are written by a pack of cowards. The men at the head of that bureau in Columbia are liars and cowards. Here's one of the little darlings." And Col. Irby took from his pocket a circular containing remarks he and Governor Evans were said to have made about each other last year. After reading it, Col. Irby tore it up and denied that he ever said any of the things attributed to him.

He then went over much of his speech of yesterday concerning the Murphy loan, but failed to bring out anything new.

His record as a Democrat and his opposition to bolts were repeated. He told how he made Evans Governor and muzzled Tillman to carry out the scheme. Bill Neal, over here in Columbia, came on to Washington with Tillman to help muzzle him. Bill Neal, who hasn't ten cents worth of sense, was trying to dabble in politics then, as he is now.

Col. Irby concluded by warning the voters of the dangers of the suffrage clause.

Mr. John Gary Evans opened his speech with some pleasantries about Col. Irby being his political daddy, and then passed on to a defense of the suffrage clause.

"Bnt," said he, "I do join him in one thing, and that is the way this campaign is being run. Fellow citizens, you know the low campaign that was waged against me last summer. But the newspapers have held up in their abuse this year, and instead have put two gutter-snipes in charge of a bureau in Columbia. And I say here that unless Mr. McLaurin openly and publicly denounces this bureau I will hold him personally responsible. Irby has shown you one of these circulars, and this morning I got one giving my supposed record and putting words in my mouth that I never said."

"All the papers of the State are supporting Mr. McLaurin, but not satisfied with that, some of his friends have resorted to this gutter-snipe practice of sending out circulars to stab Irby and myself in the back."

After this denunciation of the bureau, Mr. Evans took up the tariff, and said all farmers should be free traders, for the reason that they sold their products in free trade markets but could only buy their goods in protection markets. Farmers should also favor free raw materials because the manufacturer could make his goods cheaper and the farmers could, therefore buy them cheaper.

Mr. Evans concluded with his argument on the tariff. He was applauded.

The Meeting at Manning.

With the exception of a declaration by Colonel Irby that he cheated in the March convention of 1890 to secure the nomination of Tillman, the candidates made their usual speeches, without variations. The crowd numbered 600.

Mr. Evans, at the outset of his speech repeated much that he said yesterday about the dishonorable warfare that was being waged against him. He compared the sending out of circulars to tumblebug tactics, and taking up a circular entitled "Evans's Evil Record Unrolled," he hastily read the sub-heads and denied the allegations until he came to the bond deal charge. He had, he declared, explained last year in this very court-house his connection with refunding the State debt. His explanation satisfied the people then, and after he had finished, Mr. McLaurin came to him and said he showed conclusively that his transactions in the matter had been honorable.

"My Dear Appelt" said that he would not get 100 votes in Clarendon, but Appelt doesn't carry the votes of this county in his pocket. He made several other allusions to "My Dear Appelt," which were received with yells and hurrahs for Appelt. Some

one in the audience asked Mr. Evans if the constables returned to their homes last year and worked for him under his orders.

Mr. Evans—"How do you know they worked for me?"

"Of my own knowledge," was the reply.

Mr. Evans then said if the constables worked for him it was without orders from him. He never dealt with the constables, but gave his orders to the chief constables, who were alone responsible to him. He compared his relations to the constables to that of a general to an army. He was not responsible for what the constables did, but the chiefs were.

Mr. Evans concluded with his tariff argument.

Col. Irby said he was delighted to be present, for he wanted to see "My Darling Appelt," whom he had not seen since he ran him away from Charleston.

Col. Irby then announced that he would not attack McLaurin's record in his absence; denied he was running as a "loose horse" to elect Evans; told his "stud colt" joke; gave his reasons for not running last year, and denounced the campaign bureau in Columbia for the circulars which it was sending out.

He explained how he made Evans Governor, and said he was the daddy and grand-daddy of all the politicians, big and little, in the State, except Tillman, but he hated him. "The truth of this whole matter is," said Col. Irby, "that Tillman and I joined teams in 1885, after his agitation in 1883, for the purpose, first, to establish an agricultural college in South Carolina. As I remember, the counties of Clarendon, Marlboro, Marion, Newberry, Chester and Laurens responded to the call from Edgefield. Some of the representatives from these counties even flunked and on the question of college or no college we were defeated."

"Tillman became disgusted with any attempt to organize the farmers of the State, threw up the sponge, wrote a long letter to the people of the State expressing his contempt, and retired to his home among the hills of old Edgefield. I didn't surrender, however, and kept up the fight in the legislature along the lines of reform in the administration of the State government. The college seems to be hopelessly gone; but God came to the rescue by putting it into the heart of Mr. Clemson to make his bequest. A fresh hold was taken, the fight was renewed and the college established. But Tillman was out, voluntarily out. To get him back I originated the March convention idea a year before the convention was held and gave him the nomination on a silver water. On the question of nomination or no nomination in that convention we were defeated by one vote. I cheated the question of nomination which saved Tillman, who was to be the nominee. The end justified the means because a person opposed to nominations had not been invited to that convention, and they had no right to control its deliberations."

Tillman is the last man in the world to raise his hand against me, for up to last year I had been a better friend and closer to him even than a brother. Without me he would have been on his plantation today, an humble farmer and a busted politician. He says he's hands off in the fight. God grant! I ask no man to be my political godfather. If I can't make the fight with my own heels I am not fit to be senator."

Colonel Irby closed with an appeal for the factions to get together and save the democratic party in this state.

Both he and Evans were applauded.

Chairman Bradham announced that he had been requested to read the address of Senator McLaurin to the voters of the state, which was published in today's newspapers. On account of being too unwell to do so, he asked Mr. Appelt to read it. Mr. Appelt complied, and on concluding the address was applauded.

The Florence Meeting.

At Florence Col. Irby declared war against Tillman. In the most remarkable speech he has made in this campaign he reproached Tillman for ingratitude and vehemently declared: "I'll strike back if it defeats me." As one fiery denunciation after another rolled from his lips the crowd would yell, "Hit him again," and break into applause.

He said: The Reformers sacrificed me last year because I was a Democrat. I am the only one who has stood by the old Democratic ship of State since 1876. I don't expect Tillman's support in this fight, though I was the best friend he ever had since 1886. I stood by him until I saw him seated in the highest office in the gift of the people. Up to then I was the "bully boy with the glass eye," since then he has gone back on me.

Tillman says he's hands off, but he is mouth on. He has been preceding me in this canvass. He was in Abbeville before I reached there; he was in York, where I have friends, and now I hear of him being in Union. What right has he to go round in my section of the State making speeches if he's hands off? I'm getting tired of this thing. It has got to stop. I'll strike back if it defeats me.

He says at Union that McLaurin is with him for the good of the South. What does he mean by that? He means, "Vote for McLaurin; he's as good a tool as I want." It means McLaurin will vote with him for protection, and this is the good of the South he talks of. Yet this comes from the man who said he would vote for the Dingley bill were his vote needed. What does he say about Evans? "Oh, yes, he would be with me too if he was there; but I have nothing to do or say about the election for United States Senator."

Evans interrupted and said: "Tillman can't control me."

Irby: I am resenting an insult to you that you ought to have resented yourself. It's a nice thing after you have made such an able campaign in defense of Democracy and the people of the State to be told by Tillman that when you get to the United States Senate you will be all right to vote with him for protection and Dingley bills. In other words, if you vote for McLaurin we are together; vote for Evans and I'll have him all right. If you elect McLaurin, Tillman is happy. If you elect Evans Tillman is happier. Tillman made this statement in answer to questions already prepared. I've been in politics and I know, but what did he have to say of Irby? Not a word! It's strange that he's going around only in my section. Why don't he come down here in the Sixth district to make

speeches? He only speaks around in the Piedmont section, and its stranger still at the notion should strike him at this time to go there and make speeches to save the dispensary that is hung between heaven and hell.

But I'll give him to understand I'll be none of his poodle dog if I go to the United States Senate. If he strikes me I'll strike back. I'll give you people to understand that I'll be responsible to no man and will wear no man's collar, but will hold my commission as a trust from the people who elected me."

Colonel Irby declared that Evans should never have placed the metropolitan police on Charleston, but declared it was worse in Ellerbe in not removing it after having promised to do so.

At night Mr. Evans made a short speech on the tariff.

CONDITION OF COTTON.

South Carolina Weekly Crop Bulletin.

The following is a brief summary of the Weekly Crop Bulletin, as issued by Section Director Bauer at Columbia:

The condition of crops are less uniform than heretofore, especially of cotton, which remains unimpaired in the western and northern sections of the State, but deteriorated rapidly over the central and eastern sections, owing to an excess of moisture and absence of sunshine, which caused open bolls to sprout, cracked bolls to rot and the plant, generally, to shed young bolls and squares. Practically no picking was possible during the week, and but few bolls opened except in places where it is reported that cotton is opening rapidly. Rust is common and reported from nearly every county. Blooms are still numerous except on light soils where the plant is apparently dying.

Sea Island cotton remains in good condition, generally and is heavily fruited, but is shedding alarmingly in places.

The condition of corn has steadily improved and the estimates of yield are increased by correspondents, except on some bottom lands where it is too wet and where it is turning yellow.

Fodder pulling made slow progress and much fodder was spoiled by the rains before it could be cured and housed.

Late corn continues to look very promising and will soon be made.

Tobacco curing practically finished except very late fields. This crop is reported to be of high quality, generally; the yield was large and sales satisfactory of that portion of the crop which has been marketed.

Rice harvest was delayed both on account of unfavorable weather and slowly ripening grain but will soon be general. Late rice shows improvement during the week, especially over the northern sections of the rice belt.

Peas were injured in places by the heavy rains, but generally are very promising. Pea-vine hay cutting will begin this week.

Sweet potatoes are looking well and digging has begun with excellent yields. This crop promises to be a large one.

Turnip sowing continues and the seed is coming up to good stands.

Much grass for hay was destroyed by worms in the southwestern counties.

Pastures continue in excellent condition. Fall vegetables are being planted in the trucking districts. Late fruit scarce, except peaches which are plentiful and of fine quality. Grinding cane and boiling syrup is in progress. The cane is said to be too sunny. Minor crops generally are very promising.

CAROLINA'S PINE.

What a Lumber Journal Says About This State's Lumber Forests.

In its special edition The Lumber Trade Journal of New Orleans has this to say about South Carolina's wealth of lumber forests:

South Carolina may be called a pine State, for the pine forest is found in every county from the coast to the western border. The distribution is similar to and follows the same line noted in North Carolina, except that the loblolly is found in its largest growth further back from the coast, and that there is some Cuban pine found in the southeastern corner of the State, reaching up to the vicinity of Charleston.

The forests of long leaf pine follows the coast line closely, extending inland for a distance of about 100 miles being well distributed except in the bottoms, where cypress and other growths abound. This State also is a large producer of naval stores. There is standing in South Carolina about \$5,000,000,000 feet of long leaf pine.

The short leaf pine is simply scattering along the coast plain, but becomes of importance in the interior, back as far as the lower mountain foothills.

The loblolly is confined to the lower level and along the coast, mixing with the Cuban line in the South, and with the deciduous growths in the bottoms. It is not of very good quality in this State, nor does it furnish any great part of its cut.

Along the river bottoms and in the low coast swamps, there is quite an important growth of cypress, magnolia, red and white bay, laurel, oak, etc. This region comprises about 4,000 square miles and is traversed by at least eight important streams. Here the cypress industry first assumes important proportions, there being an extensive business done, especially with the eastern markets, mostly by coastwise shipment.

In the western part of the State, where the foothills begin to rise toward the mountain, the mixed growth of pine and other woods gradually gives way to a predominating hard-wood growth, much of which is gradually coming into market.

The principal outlets for the forest products of South Carolina, both lumber and naval stores, are Georgetown, Charleston and Beaufort, while Savannah, Ga., handles considerable South Carolina product.

Gus De Smith—"I saw your rich old uncle on the street yesterday. He looked so bad that I was shocked." Johnnie Fewscads "who expects to inherit his uncle's wealth"—"Yes, the old man has changed very much of late to my advantage."—New York World.

THEY HAVE BURIED SATAN.

Negroes at Mountville Are in a State of Religious Hysteria.

CHURCH BELL THE INSPIRATION

Thousands of Blacks, Regardless of Food or Physical Energy, Are Gathered at the Place of Glorification.

A special from Mountville, this State, to the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution of the 24th, says: The white people here are witnessing deeds amazing and exciting that are performed by frantic negroes, religion crazed.

Two weeks ago a church bell was received here for the colored church which sits in the southeastern part of this city, and since that time not ten minutes have passed when the sound of this bell was not heard. Then the crisis came on. As soon as it was mounted in the steeple it was rung for six consecutive hours, after which the tolling apparatus was for six hours used.

The ringing, they claim, was to announce the time of gathering to witness the final burial of the devil, whose death was announced by the tolling. The ministers claim that they have attended the court of heaven, where God, the judge, after the devil had been convicted by a jury of twelve representative angels formed on him, turning him over to the colored people of Mountville vicinity to bury once and forever.

When this claim was announced abroad an invitation sweeping everywhere was sent urging all colored persons to come to witness the destruction of Satan. Forthwith they began to assemble and since two weeks ago they have come to remain.

THERE SEEMS TO BE A SPIRIT.

The first to come have not yet left here. There seems to be a spirit working from home to home, causing every one to come. The news is scattered more and more each moment and still they come. No sign of food they bring, nor drink, nor does it seem they do aught but shout. Every passenger train that passes carries by people wondering whether such unceasing sounds as that may be caused by joy or woe.

The grounds are not dotted here and there with a group, but one immense throng fills five acres square and in the center packed.

A near-by corn field is being trampled down, and like a wave that from its center spreads this people stretches out broader and broader.

A portion shouts from one sounding of the bell to the other—ten minutes—and then another begins. There is a petition and a response:

"Lord, don't call the roll till I gits dar," goes up from four or five thousand voices and they say a voice speaks out from the throne of God, saying: "I will not call my roll till my Mountville negroes get here."

According to their saying they hold a position midway between earth and heaven and that they have no more earthly feelings and have no memory of the past and recognize no bodily needs.

HORSES LEFT TO STARVE.

Mountville negroes are more independent than negroes elsewhere in South Carolina and have nice conveyances, but mules and horses are driven here to starve, receiving no attention. Each train incoming unloads fifty or sixty negroes and they strike a run for the church.

Benches are debris and the floor is a wreck. Women embrace men and men each other. Now and then eight or ten in a tangle and a woman comes out half naked or more, but still she paces about in wild shouting. Their faith strengthens. Several black maidens are stepping from timber to timber across an unceasing loft and worship there; the bell now rings and now tolls.

Now and then hands on a passing train, by some spirit moved, desert their post and lock themselves in this heaven going throng.

THEY LOOK TO THE EAST.

A platform is built in front of the church three feet high and twenty feet square, on which negroes are laid to recover strength and senses after they have lost them in their shouting. This platform is unceasingly filled. Occasionally the congregation looks toward the east in concert and says:

"Lo! See stars and moons and suns rolled back from our aerial path and hear the mighty song of welcome echoing from universe to universe."

When the sun is rising they pat their feet, keeping time to the music made by angels' bows as they glide across the gray lines that fret the morning skies.

Thunders roll and lightnings leap, but this excited throng does not seem to hear them.

A bicycle rider of their color, whose faith is strong, attempted to wheel it up to heaven by inclining a twenty-foot plank upward and by rapid ascending it to run off its upper end and fall a cripple.

Once or twice they said something about Toocoo and the millennium—this all in concert.

WANTS RAIMENTS OF WHITE.

There is a great craze among these enthused people for raiments of white and if one happens to arrive with a dark suit on, so much is at once removed as shows up a white costume.

The white people in this place are uneasy as to what will result from these proceedings.

It would be useless to attempt to disperse such a congregation, for it is increasing daily by 600 to 800 and as soon as a negro arrives he falls into their ways, insensible to all earthly surroundings.

Deacon Dobbs—"Brother Goodman, I fear, didn't stick closely to the truth in commenting on the life and character of old Havenuther. Imagine him saying he was an indulgent husband." Mrs. Dobbs—"Well, wasn't he? I have often heard his wife declare he never came home sober."—Somerville Journal.

THE RAILROADS TO BE SUED.

A Sensational Act on the Part of the State.

THE "ORIGINALS" MUST STOP.

Gov. Ellerbe Talks Very Frankly About the Dispensary Situation, and Gives Some Opinions.

Governor Ellerbe, in conversation with a representative of the Columbia Register, on the 24th, had the following to say on the dispensary situation, etc.: He said that the State would begin proceedings at once against those railroads which had hauled original package liquors into the State under the following section of the dispensary law:

"In all purchases or sales of intoxicating liquors made as contemplated in this act, the State Board of control shall cause a certificate to be attached to each and every package containing said liquors when the same is shipped to the State commissioner from the place of purchase, or by State commissioner to the county dispensaries, certified by their official signatures and seal, which certificate shall state that liquors contained in said packages have been purchased by the State board of control for sale and use within the State of South Carolina, under the laws of said State, and shall also cause to be attached to all such liquors the certificate of the chemist of the South Carolina College that samples of the same have been tested as required by this act; and without such certificates any package containing liquors which shall be shipped from place to place within the State, or delivered to the consignee by any railroad, express company, or other common carrier, or be found in the possession of any common carrier, shall be regarded as contraband, and may be seized without warrant for confiscation, and such common carrier shall be liable to a penalty of \$500 for each offense, to be recovered against said common carrier in any court of competent jurisdiction by summons and complaint, proceedings to be instituted by the solicitor of any circuit with whom evidence may be lodged by any officer or citizen having knowledge or information of the violation, and any person attaching or using such certificate without the authority of the State board of control, or any counterfeited certificate for the purpose of securing the transportation of any intoxicating liquors within this State in violation of law, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year for each offense."

The governor was asked how he could proceed against the railroads under Judge Simonton's decision. He replied that the decision referred to individuals and not to railroads. He said proceedings would be commenced "forthwith if not sooner."

Continuing, the governor said: "I am anxious to see the dispensary sound and given a fair trial. If it pans out it will be all right; if not the people can change it. I believe it the best liquor law and a majority of the people favor it."

"I am glad to see," he continued, "that a good many towns opposed to the dispensary law are requiring licenses or demanding half of the profits in keeping with the dispensary law."

The governor was asked to name these towns but he said that he did not think it necessary now.

Asked as to what he thought of the prohibition movement the Governor said: "I don't think it will amount to anything. Between it and high license the people will vote for prohibition, as under a high license the law could not be enforced. It would be too much like the old barroom system—with so many temptations to make money and so many ways to evade the law."

As to the possible action of the legislature the Governor said that the probabilities were that some amendments would be made to the dispensary law. What they might be he did not care to suggest, but he said that he would make some recommendations in his message. As to what they would be he did not care to speak.

Returning to the subject of the suit against the railroads it was stated that the suit would be brought in the State courts and should an attempt be made to carry the case to the United States court, the charters of the roads would be annulled under a statute passed by the last legislature.

VETERANS AT GREENVILLE.

Great Enthusiasm Manifested—A Monument for Women.

Wednesday was a great day for Greenville. Veterans and Sons of Veterans and fair sponsors for Confederate camps had possession of the city.

The convention hall was packed to its utmost capacity and at the opening moment when the young lady sponsors marched in bearing the battle flags of the Confederacy and the flags of the camps they represented, the enthusiasm was simply indescribable. The convention rose en masse and they marched through the main aisle and cheered them to the echo as they grouped themselves on the stand. General Walker gracefully welcomed the young ladies and General M. L. Bonham responded for them in a perfect gem of a speech, which was received with round after round of applause.

Resolutions looking to the erection of a monument to the women of the Confederacy were introduced by Major Carville and they were seconded by General Butler and Rev. Dr. Elwell in eloquent speeches, in which glowing tributes were paid to the women of the South.

General Butler received a great ovation, both as he entered the hall and as he rose to speak and it was several minutes before he could make himself heard. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

"The may be all very well at storytelling, but he doesn't know much about the turf." "How do you know?" "Why, he made the favorite win."—Pick-Me-Up.